

Basic economic and social indicators

	Bln. soums	as % of January-March 2008
Gross domestic product	7795,6	107,9
Industrial output	6419,0	109,9
Consumer goods	1853,2	112,5
Agricultural output	957,9	105,7
Investments in fixed capital	2652,6	131,4
Construction work	1225,0	112,1
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	18,8	106,4
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	14,1	108,5
Retail trade turnover	3369,8	118,3
Paid services rendered to population	1183,8	117,6
External trade turnover, USD mln.	4780,9	108,1
exports	2493,9	106,1
imports	2287,0	110,3

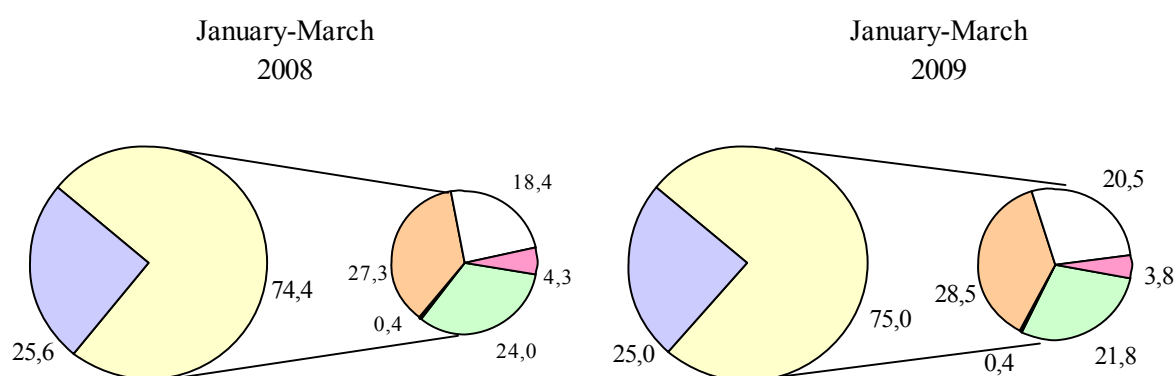
Production of gross domestic product

In January-March 2009 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 7795,6 billion soums or 107,9 percent in comparison with January-March 2008. GDP per capita has increased by 6,2 percent.

In the structure of GDP production by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 75,0 percent (in January-March 2008 – 74,4 percent) and that of the state sector – 25,0 percent (in January-March 2008 - 25,6 percent).

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership:

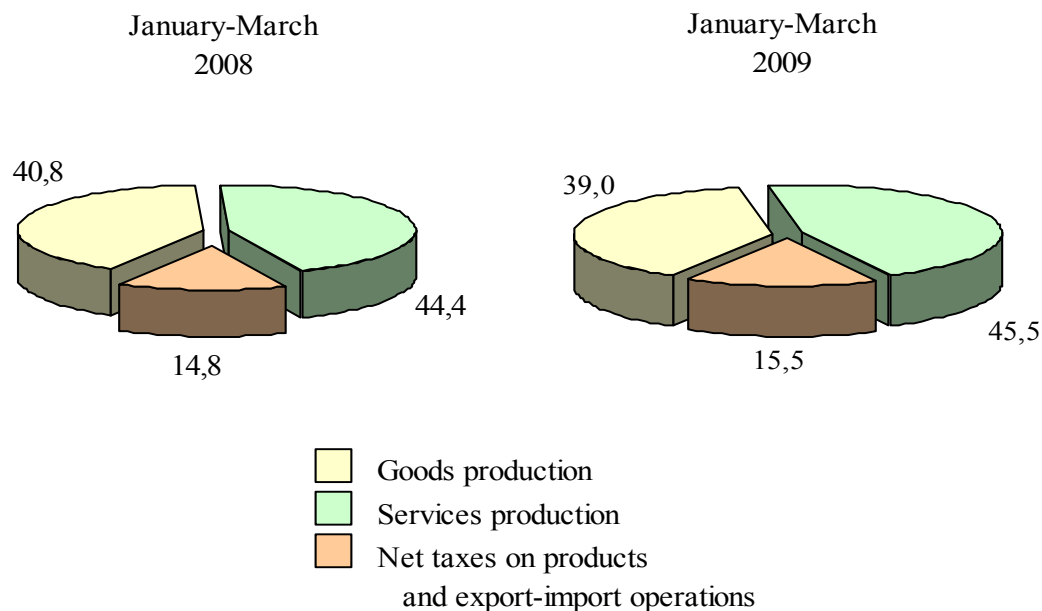
as % of total



- State
- Non-state
- Citizens
- Private and dekhkan farms
- Economic amalgamations
- Joint ventures
- Other kinds of non-state ownership

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



Small business entities produced 36,2 percent of the total volume of GDP which was 1,1 percentage points higher than in January-March 2008 (35,1 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 21,3 percent or 1,4 percent more than in January-March 2008 (19,9 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (111,8 percent), Andizhan oblast (110,4 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (109,5 percent), Sirdarya oblast (109,2 percent) and Namangan oblast (108,9 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2009, the number of registered legal persons was 488,8 thousand units, 449,0 thousand of them (91,9 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (26,8 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (23,7 percent, excluding farms), industry (11,3 percent) and construction (7,8 percent).

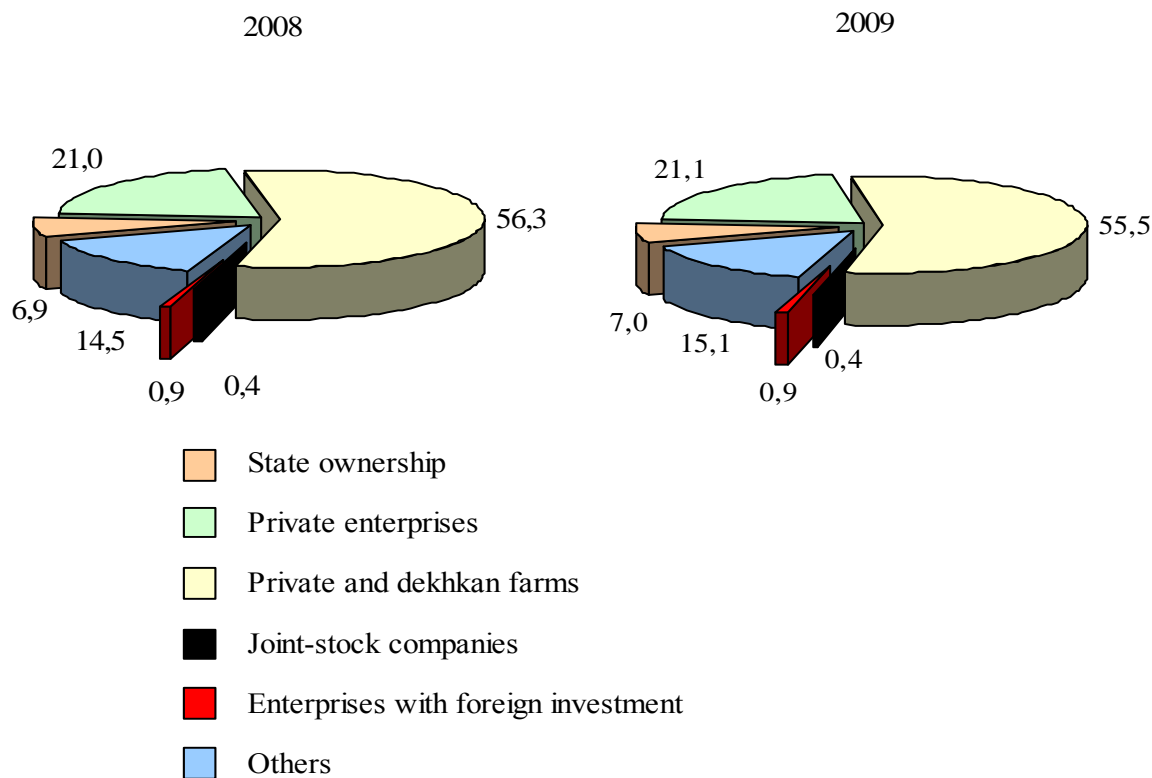
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding farms), as of April 1, 2009, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	262,0	100,0	229,1	100,0
of which:				
industry	29,5	11,3	23,4	10,2
construction	20,5	7,8	16,4	7,2
agriculture and forestry	62,1	23,7	59,5	26,0
transport and communication	7,7	2,9	6,8	3,0
other branches of material production	20,8	7,9	18,6	8,1
trade and catering	70,3	26,8	55,7	24,3
personal services	3,4	1,3	2,9	1,2
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	9,8	3,8	9,2	4,0
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	16,4	6,2	15,8	6,9
other branches of non-material production	21,6	8,3	20,9	9,1

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 93,0 percent of which 59,7 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 22,7 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies, 16,3 percent – other enterprises.

The distribution of registered economic entities - legal persons by forms of ownership is given below:

as of April 1
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 10,7 thousand in January-March 2009. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,0 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana oblast (10,5 percent), Andizhan oblast (9,7 percent) and Kashkadarya oblast (7,1 percent).

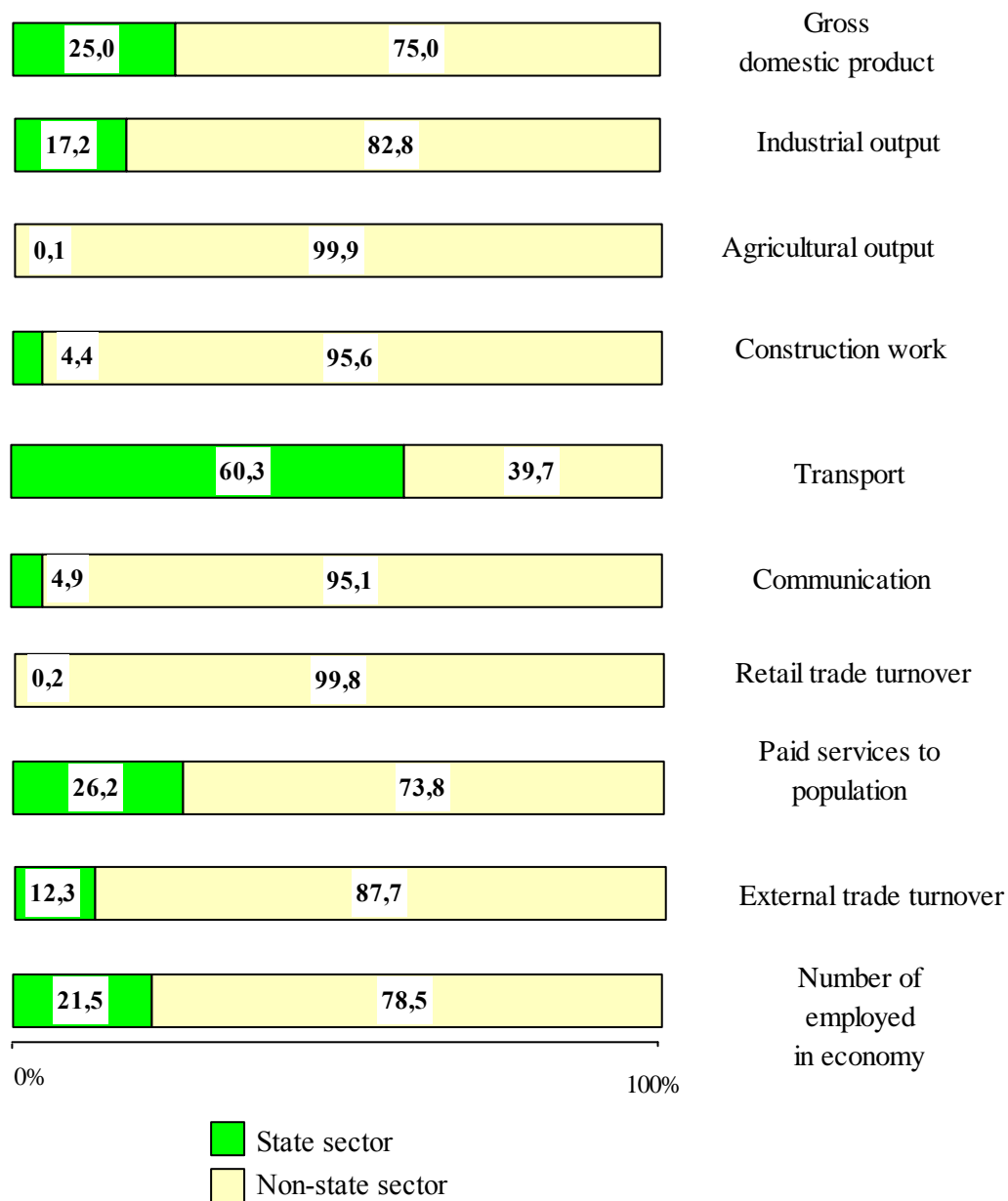
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 29,5 percent - the share of trade and catering, 24,5 percent - agriculture, 14,4 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 5,9 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. The significant number of liquidated enterprises was marked in the city of Tashkent (14,7 percent of total enterprises liquidated by the republic), Surkhandarya oblast (14,4 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (9,5 percent) and Tashkent oblast (9,1 percent).

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 31,8 percent – the share of agriculture, 31,3 percent – trade and catering, 12,3 percent – industry.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-March 2009 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

The measures for support and stimulation of small business and free enterprise have ensured the high growth rates of output in this sector.

In the reporting period small business entities:

provided 8098,6 thousand persons with employment or 73,7 percent of total persons employed in the economy, including 6285,2 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1813,4 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 907,2 billion soums (14,1 percent of total industrial production) or 111,4 percent to the level of January-March 2008;

utilized 416,4 billion soums (15,7 percent of the total volume of utilized investments), executed construction works to the amount of 403,4 billion soums (32,9 percent of total construction works) or 115,0 percent to the level of January-March 2008;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 5,7 percent (73,5 percent of total freight turnover), that of passenger turnover by 8,6 percent (84,9 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 42,0 percent of total retail trade turnover amounting to 1414,1 billion soums (the growth by 8,6 percent), 38,3 percent of total paid services rendered to population amounting to 453,7 billion soums (the growth by 6,0 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 343,4 million (13,8 percent of total export) or 116,8 percent to the level of January-March 2008, imported goods to the amount of USD 1033,0 million (45,2 percent of total import) or 160,4 percent to the level of January-March 2008.

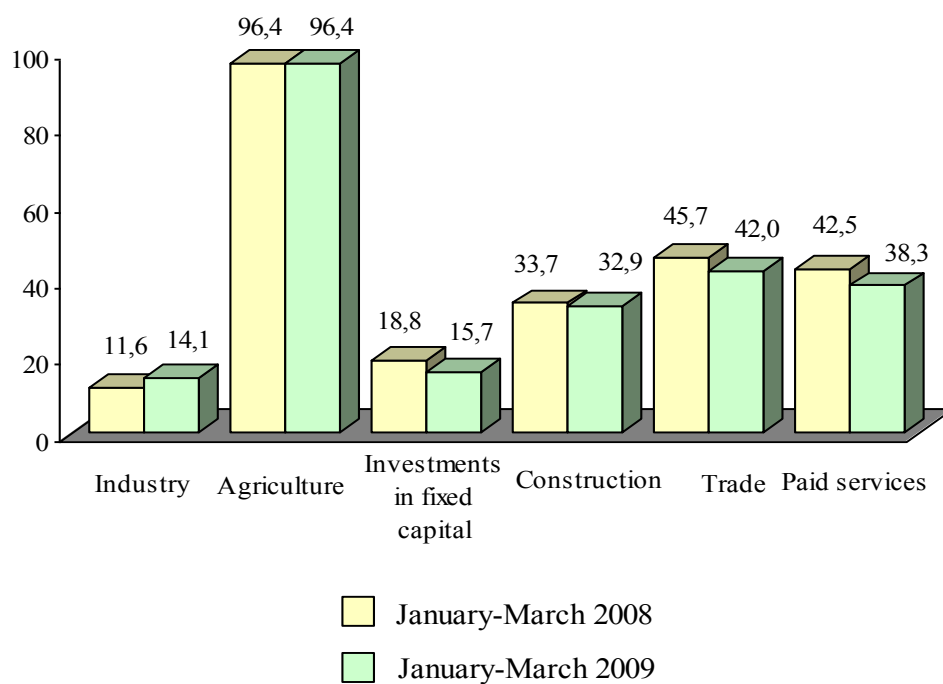
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	Volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	Share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	907,2	35,2
Agriculture	923,8	100,0

	Volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	Share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Construction	403,4	72,4
Retail trade turnover	1414,1	81,9
Paid services	453,7	93,3
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	53,4	82,9
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	913,7	96,8
Exports, USD mln.	343,4	5,9
Imports, USD mln.	1033,0	16,3

The change in share of small business in total volume of goods (works, services) by branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Privatization of enterprises and projects

In the framework of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 32 projects were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (21,9 percent of the total projects privatized by the republic), Tashkent oblast (18,7 percent), Fergana oblast (12,5 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (9,3 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (43,7 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (9,4 percent), Ministry of Health (6,3 percent), Ministry of National Education (6,3 percent).

The data stated below characterize departmental structure of projects privatized in January-March 2009:

	Number of privatized projects, units	as % of total
Total	32	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	14	43,7
Ministry of Health	2	6,3
Ministry of National Education	2	6,3
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	3	9,4
Association "Uzpakhtasanoat"	1	3,1
Association "Uzbekcharmpoiabzali"	1	3,1
Other ministries and departments	9	28,1

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 10,8 billion soums in January-March 2009.

The most part of receipts was marked in the city of Tashkent (34,8 percent of total monetary means received from decentralization and privatization), Tashkent oblast (23,0 percent), Samarkand oblast (15,2 percent) and Fergana oblast (6,4 percent).

External economic links

In January-March 2009 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 4780,9 million and increased by 8,1 percent, including USD 2493,9 million of exports and USD 2287,0 million of imports (by 6,1 and 10,3 percent respectively).

Positive balance of foreign trade operations was USD 206,9 million, including USD 93,8 million with the CIS countries and USD 113,1 million with other foreign countries.

The republic's external trade turnover is characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
	(USD mln.)	
External trade turnover	4780,9	108,1
of which with:		
CIS countries	1971,4	107,8
other foreign countries	2809,5	108,3
Exports	2493,9	106,1
of which to:		
CIS countries	1032,6	130,2
other foreign countries	1461,3	93,8
Imports	2287,0	110,3
of which from:		
CIS countries	938,8	90,7
other foreign countries	1348,2	130,0

The share of the CIS and other foreign countries in the republic's external trade is characterized as follows:



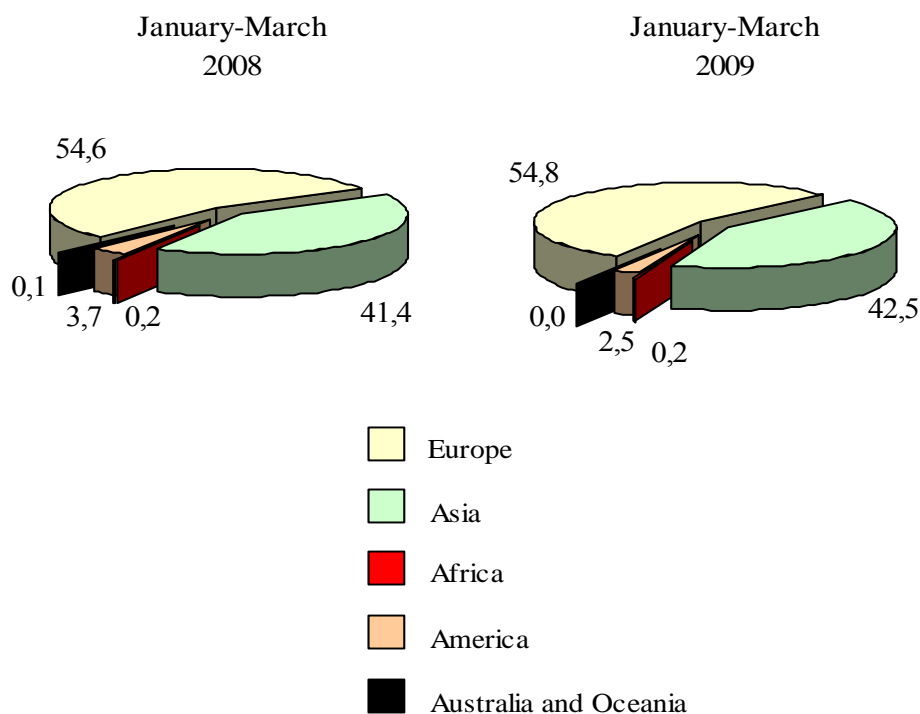
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	Structure, in %		Change in volume, in %
	January-March 2008	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
Exports	100,0	100,0	106,1
cotton fibre	16,0	8,8	58,6
food products	4,6	3,3	75,4
of which consumer	4,4	3,2	76,2
chemical products and articles thereof	7,9	5,3	71,0
energy and oil products	16,8	52,5	3,3t.m.
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	9,5	4,3	48,4
machines and equipment	8,3	2,2	28,3
services	10,6	10,5	105,1
others	26,3	13,1	52,8
Imports	100,0	100,0	110,3

	Structure, in %		Change in volume, in %
	January-March 2008	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
food products	8,7	8,4	107,1
of which goods for production needs	5,4	4,0	82,6
chemical products and articles thereof	11,7	9,9	93,0
energy and oil products	4,6	2,7	64,9
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	8,6	5,7	73,7
machines and equipment	51,1	60,7	131,2
services	4,5	3,5	84,7
others	10,8	9,1	92,3

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



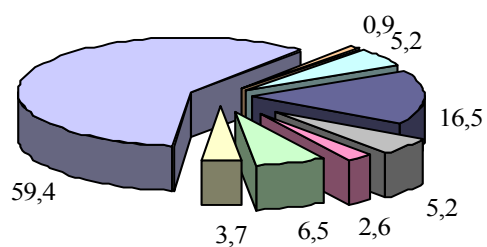
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover is presented below:

	Share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January- March 2008
Russia	22,1	113,6
China	14,2	2,3 t.m.
Switzerland	12,4	5,1 t.m.
Kazakhstan	7,7	94,3
Ukraine	6,3	93,6
Republic of Korea	5,7	110,5
Afghanistan	3,3	138,1
Germany	2,5	90,6
Turkey	2,4	49,1
Iran	1,8	49,6
Tajikistan	1,6	156,7
USA	1,6	69,0
Kyrgyzstan	1,4	111,2
Turkmenistan	1,0	164,2
Great Britain	0,8	98,2
Belarus	0,8	133,7
Japan	0,7	80,7
Latvia	0,6	51,5
India	0,6	146,6
Italy	0,5	90,4
UAE	0,5	109,4
France	0,3	39,7
Singapore	0,3	19,5
Belgium	0,3	90,1
Azerbaijan	0,2	91,2
Austria	0,2	69,2
Netherlands	0,1	18,0

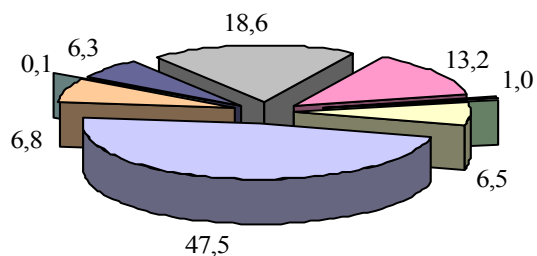
The structure of external trade with the CIS and other foreign countries in January-March 2009 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

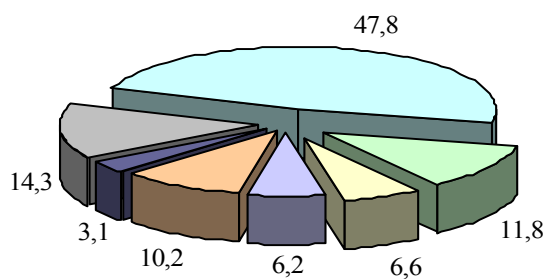


Other countries

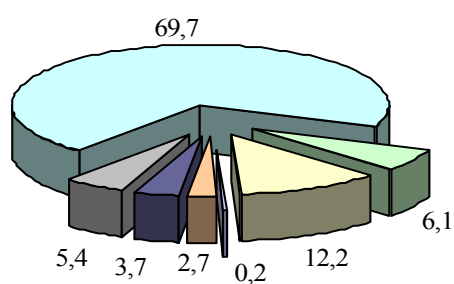


Imports

CIS countries



Other countries



- Cotton fibre
- Food products
- Chemical products and plastics
- Energy products
- Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- Machines and equipment
- Services
- Others

Industry

In January-March 2009 the industrial output was 4619,0 billion soums or 109,9 percent to the level of January-March 2008.

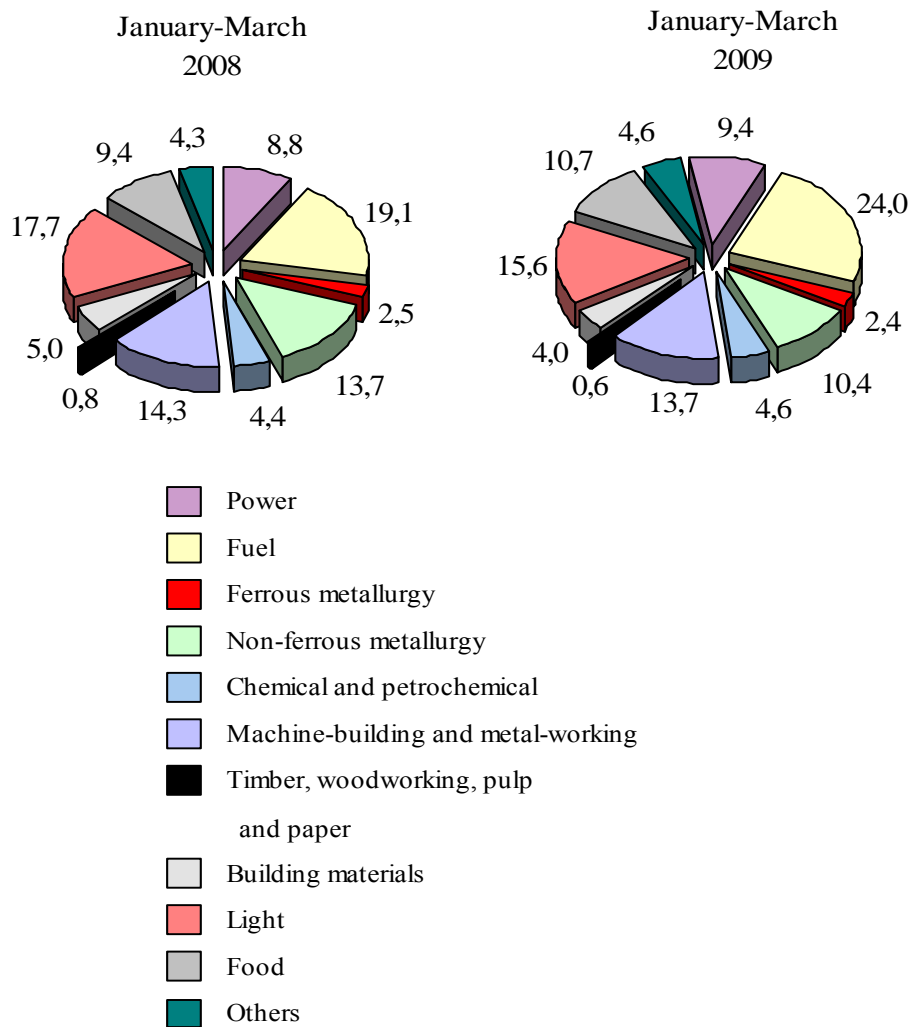
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 1853,2 billion soums (112,5 percent to January- March 2008). Out of them food products were produced to the amount of 819,3 billion soums (109,7 percent to the level of January-March 2008), non-food products - to the amount of 1033,9 billion soums (114,8 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-March 2009 are characterized as follows:

	Bln. soums	as % of January- March 2008
Total	6419,0	109,9
of which:		
electric power	600,7	98,4
fuel	1542,0	118,3
ferrous metallurgy	155,1	112,3
non-ferrous metallurgy	665,2	100,6
chemical and petrochemical	298,0	116,8
machinery and metal-working	879,0	115,5
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	41,1	115,0
building materials	258,0	122,9
light	999,2	103,0
food	683,9	108,9
Consumer goods	1853,2	112,5
of which:		
food	819,3	109,7
non-food	1033,9	114,8

The structure of output of industrial products by branches is presented below:

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-March 2009	as % of January- March 2008
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	13,2	96,8
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	6,3	95,5
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	1,2	98,1
Gasoline, thous. t	427,7	117,2
Diesel fuel, thous. t	358,3	116,2
Fuel oil, thous. t	179,9	112,5
Kerosene, thous. t	110,5	130,3

	January-March 2009	as % of January- March 2008
Lubricating oils, thous. t	58,7	106,1
Condensed gas, thous. t	66,9	102,1
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	178,7	112,2
Finished steel, thous. t	167,0	111,0
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	332,0	114,4
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	284,1	114,1
Carbamide, thous. t	129,3	125,5
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	719	2,6t.m.
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	259,1	104,9
Chemical fibre and threads, t	2894	86,9
Soda ash, thous. t	18,9	117,4
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	41235	97,0
Buses, pcs	256	88,9
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	40651,3	116,1
Tractors, pcs	552	70,1
Tractor cultivators, pcs	554	114,2
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	2787	103,2
Cable products, mln. soums	27163	75,6
Cables of urban telephone communication, kms	1577	77,1
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	1606,6	123,6
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	107,5	95,6
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	42,6	146,9
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m ²	2884,5	108,3

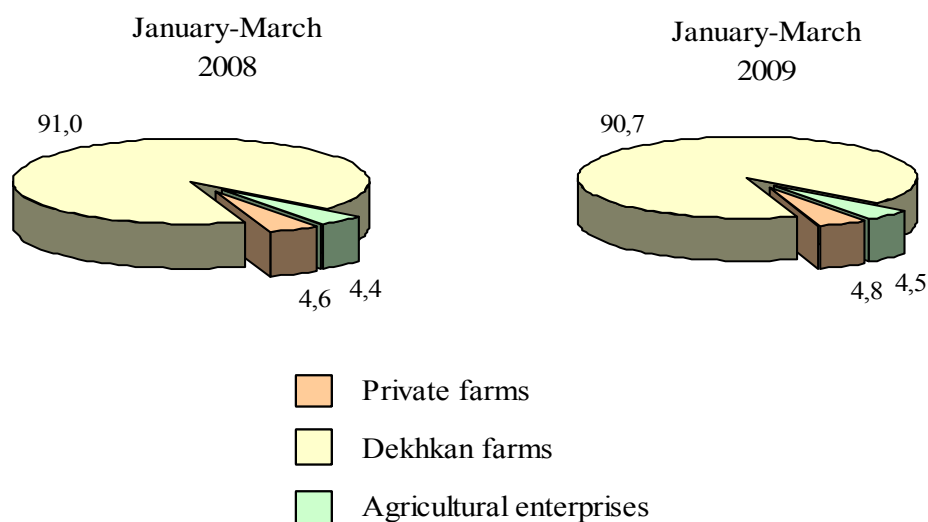
	January-March 2009	as % of January- March 2008
Bottles, mln. pcs	66,6	87,9
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	405,6	98,6
Cotton seeds, thous. t	614,0	95,3
Cotton lint, thous. t	30,0	96,8
Raw silk threads, t	60,7	69,1
Cotton yarn, thous. t	29,2	84,0
Fabric - total, mln. m ²	20,7	65,6
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	5980	77,9
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	1618	85,3
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	5,0	123,6
Granulated sugar, thous. t	81,9	100,1
Vegetable oil, thous. t	70,9	88,5
Macaroni, thous. t	4,5	110,6
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	2145	108,4
Grape wine, thous. dal	556	91,7
Bear, thous. dal	1850,8	103,8
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	56,8	158,8
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	2888	126,2
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	336,8	101,3
Groats, thous. t	0,4	38,1
Mixed fodder, thous. t	172,4	115,7

Agriculture

In January-March 2009 the total agricultural output amounted to 957,9 billion soums (105,7 percent to the corresponding period of 2008), of which output of plant-growing - 139,8 billion soums (103,0 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 818,1 billion soums (106,2 percent).

The distribution of gross agricultural output by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. As of April 1, 2009 the total area under main crops in all types of farms (including winter crops for yield of 2009) was 2076,9 thousand hectares of which under wheat – 1350,1 thousand hectares.

The areas under main crops and their structure as of April 1, 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2008	Structure, in %
Sown area	2076,9	92,0	100,0
Grains and legumes, including winter crops	1510,5	103,7	72,7
of which:			
spiked cereals	1499,1	103,7	72,2

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2008	Structure, in %
of which:			
wheat	1350,1	99,5	65,0
corn for grain	4,7	92,3	0,2
Industrial crops	372,9	60,7	18,0
of which cotton:	344,7	59,7	16,6
Potatoes	42,5	107,7	2,0
Vegetables	66,5	104,5	3,2
Melons and gourds	8,9	128,0	0,4
Forage crops	75,6	99,7	3,7

Animal husbandry. As of April 1, 2009 the population of cattle in farms of all types increased by 608,0 thousand heads (by 8,2 percent), including cows – by 198,2 thousand heads (6,3 percent), sheep and goats - by 797,7 thousand heads (6,0 percent), pigs – by 4,3 thousand heads (4,7 percent) and poultry - by 3237,7 thousand heads (13,2 percent).

The population of livestock and poultry, as of April 1, by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	thous. heads	as % of April 1 2008
Cattle	8008,3	108,2
of which:		
private farms	464,4	106,8
dekhkan farms	7451,4	108,4
agricultural enterprises	92,5	98,7
Including cows	3334,5	106,3
of which:		
private farms	157,0	106,8
dekhkan farms	3150,4	106,4
agricultural enterprises	27,1	95,4
Sheep and goats	14085,8	106,0
of which:		

	thous. heads	as % of April 1 2008
private farms	1102,7	104,9
dekhkan farms	10630,9	108,2
agricultural enterprises	2352,2	97,5
Pigs - total	95,6	104,7
of which:		
private farms	10,4	79,4
dekhkan farms	73,4	109,1
agricultural enterprises	11,8	108,3
Poultry - total	27685,1	113,2
of which:		
private farms	2563,8	148,6
dekhkan farms	18979,4	110,9
agricultural enterprises	6141,9	109,5

In total population the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 93,0 percent, in private farms – 5,8 percent, cows – 94,5 and 4,7 percent, sheep and goats – 75,5 and 7,8 percent, pigs – 76,8 and 10,9 percent, poultry – 68,6 and 9,3 percent respectively.

In January-March 2009 farms of all types produced 279,4 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,7 percent more than in January-March 2008), 1012,0 thousand tons of milk (6,8 percent), 512,6 million eggs (12,6 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
Meat in living weight, thous.t	279,4	106,7
of which:		
private farms	7,1	109,4
dekhkan farms	263,1	106,9
agricultural enterprises	9,2	97,3

	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
Milk, thous.t	1012,0	106,8
of which:		
private farms	33,6	110,0
dekhkan farms	972,4	106,7
agricultural enterprises	6,0	117,9
Eggs, mln.	512,6	112,6
of which:		
private farms	31,0	122,9
dekhkan farms	258,0	109,1
agricultural enterprises	223,6	115,5

The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 94,2 percent, milk – 96,1 percent, eggs – 50,4 percent, wool – 91,1 percent, karakuls – 79,1 percent, vegetables – 73,1 percent.

Private farms. As of April 1 of the current year the sown area of private farms (including winter crops for yield of 2009) was 1728,2 thousand hectares, including 1286,2 thousand hectares under grains, 367,8 thousand hectares under industrial crops (including 342,1 thousand hectares under cotton), 6,4 thousand hectares under potatoes, 22,3 thousand hectares under melons and gourds and 45,5 thousand hectares under forage crops.

The areas under main crops of private farms and their structure as of April 1, 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2008	Structure, in %
Sown area	1728,2	90,8	100,0
Grains and legumes, including winter crops	1286,2	103,9	74,4
of which:			

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2008	Structure, in %
spiked cereals	1284,2	104,0	74,3
of which:			
wheat	1152,3	99,4	66,7
corn for grain	0,6	44,2	0,03
Industrial crops	367,8	61,4	21,3
of which cotton:	342,1	60,1	19,8
Potatoes	6,4	136,8	0,4
Vegetables	18,7	118,9	1,1
Melons and gourds	3,6	187,9	0,2
Forage crops	45,5	100,5	2,6

As of the April 1 of the current year, private farms had 464,4 thousand heads of cattle (including 157,0 thousand cows), 1102,7 thousand sheep and goats, 10,4 thousand pigs, 2563,8 thousand heads of poultry.

In the reporting period the number of cattle increased by 29,5 thousand heads or 6,8 percent, of which cows by 10,0 thousand heads or 6,8 percent, sheep and goats – by 51,9 thousand heads or 4,9 percent and poultry – by 838,3 thousand heads or 48,6 percent.

Output of basic agricultural produce in January-March of the current year is characterized by the following data:

	tons	2009 as % of 2008
Meat in living weight	7051	109,4
Milk	33624	110,0
Eggs, thous.	30953	122,9
Wool	38	131,0
Karakul, pcs	14962	110,3
Vegetables	3163	125,2

Investments and construction

In January-March of the current year the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 2652,6 billion soums or 131,4 percent to January-March 2008.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by sources of financing is presented below:

	Investments, bln. soums	Of which by sources of financing:					(as % of total)
		republican budget	resources of enterprises and population	foreign investments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	means of off-budget funds	
Total	2652,6	11,5	56,2	22,3	2,1	7,9	
of which by enterprises of:							
state ownership	647,6	47,1	17,7	3,1	0,1	32,0	
non-state ownership	2005,0	-	68,7	28,5	2,7	0,1	

The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy is presented by the following data:

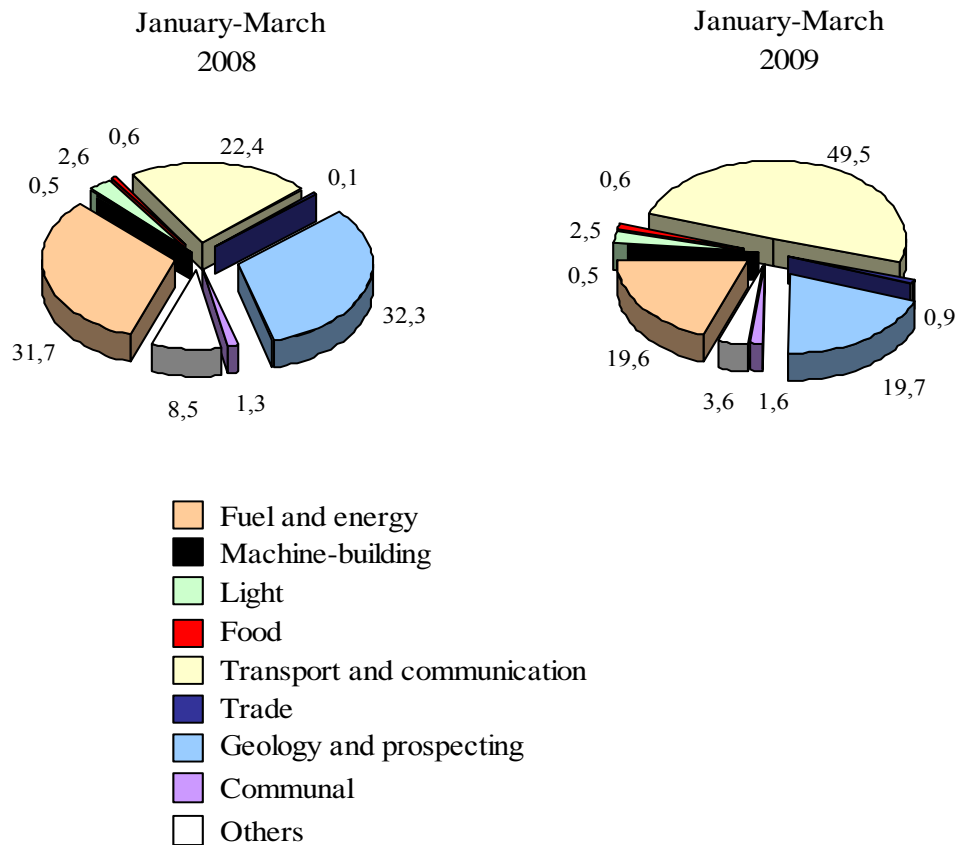
	January-March 2009	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	2652,6	100,0
Production branches	1919,7	72,4
industry	669,5	25,2

	January-March 2009	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
of which:		
fuel and energy	458,7	17,3
metallurgy	47,8	1,8
chemical and petrochemical	34,7	1,3
machine-building	52,0	2,0
light	23,7	0,9
food	16,2	0,6
building materials	27,2	1,0
agriculture	43,9	1,7
construction	82,3	3,1
transport and communication	860,8	32,4
trade	46,3	1,7
geology and exploration	207,6	7,8
other	9,3	0,5
Non-production branches	732,9	27,6
housing construction	195,2	7,4
public utilities	25,1	0,9
health care	17,0	0,6
education	426,6	16,1
culture and arts	2,2	0,1
other	66,8	2,5

1919,7 billion soums (72,4 percent of total investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 732,9 billion soums (27,6 percent) – in non-production branches.

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total foreign investments and credits



Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments in the non-production sphere 195,2 billion soums were used in housing construction, or 26,6 percent of their volume.

In January-March of the current year 12,1 thousand apartments with the total space of 1441,8 thousand m² (101,3 percent to the level of January-March 2008), including 1219,8 thousand m² (104,4 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

171,9 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 23,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 40,3 percent of investments in education.

Out of the total investments used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools means of the school education fund amounted to 93,3 percent and that of the fund for children sports development – 6,0 percent.

244,7 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 33,4 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 57,4 percent of investments in education.

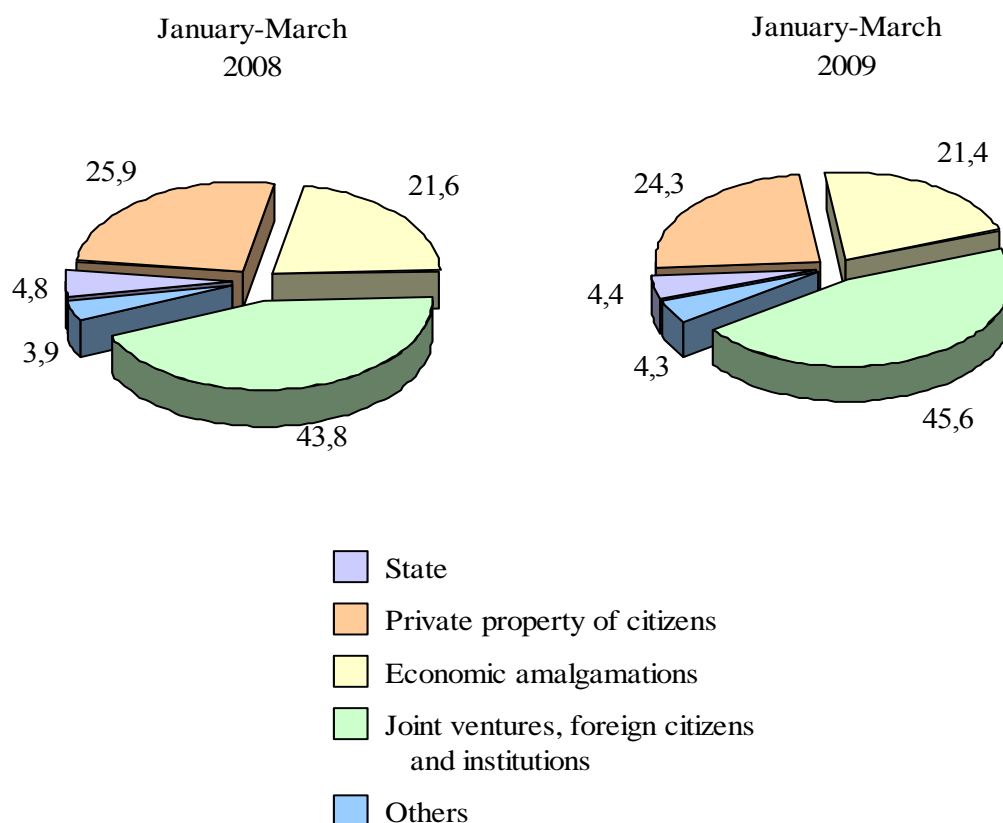
8,6 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 1,0 billion soums - budgetary funds (11,6 percent of their total volume), 5,9 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (68,4 percent); 2,0 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks (at the expense of means of population).

Construction activity. In January-March 2009 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 1225,0 billion soums, which made up 112,1 percent to January-March 2008.

Out of the total volume of construction works 84,7 percent fall upon new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 11,5 percent – upon capital and current repair and 3,8 percent – upon other contract works.

The structure of construction works fulfilled by building organizations by forms of ownership is presented below:

as % of total volume



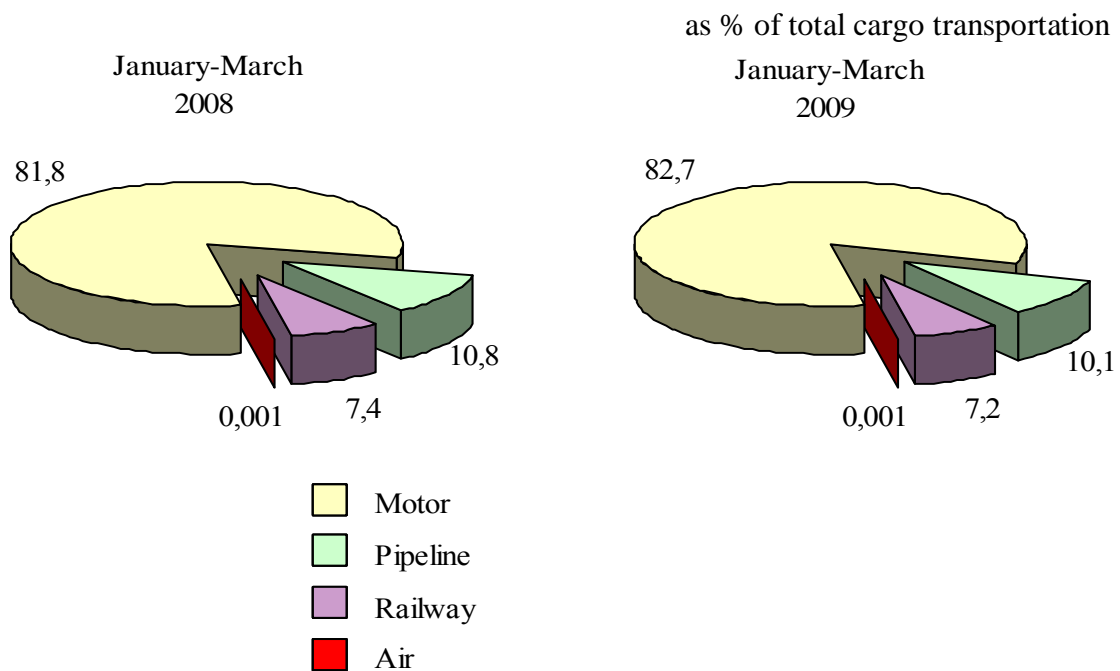
Transport

Cargo transportation. In January-March of the current year 214,5 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which was 10,2 percent higher than in January-March 2008. The freight turnover was 18,8 billion t-km, the increase – by 6,4 percent.

The cargo transportation and freight turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	214,5	110,2
railway	15,4	106,3
motor	177,5	111,5
air, thous. t	1,5	100,0
pipeline	21,6	102,8
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	18,8	106,4
railway	5,7	107,0
motor	3,2	106,8
air, mln. t-km	16,6	76,9
pipeline	9,9	105,9

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport in January-March 2009 is presented below:



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-March 2009 is presented below:

	Thous. tons	as % of January- March 2008
Freights - total	15393,3	106,3
of which:		
coal	872,5	97,4
oil	3106,2	86,2
ferrous metals	191,8	66,1
iron-and-steel scrap	315,1	128,2
chemical and mineral fertilizers	1048,7	97,3
building materials	2197,4	105,9
cement	1114,4	85,0
timber	49,7	72,0
grain and milling products	211,2	85,5

177,5 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which was 11,5 percent more than in January-March 2008. Under the same comparison the freight turnover increased by 6,8 percent and was 3,2 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs exceeded the level of January-March 2008 by 4,4 percent and was 2,3 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 70,5 percent versus 72,1 percent in January-March 2008.

Carriage of goods by air remained at the level of 2008 and made up 1,5 thousand tons, the freight turnover decreased by 5,0 million t-km or by 23,1 percent.

The freight turnover of main pipelines made up 9,7 billion t-km or was 5,9 percent higher than in January-March 2008.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-March 2008 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 6,3 percent and totaled 1168,9 million persons. The passenger turnover was 14,1 billion pass-km and increased by 8,5 percent.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2009	as % of January-March 2008
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1168,9	106,3
railway	3,4	109,4
motor	1136,2	107,0
air	0,4	113,8
urban electrical	28,9	82,6
Passenger turnover of transport, bln. pass-km	14,1	108,5
railway	0,6	102,5
motor	12,1	110,5
air	1,2	96,9
urban electrical	0,2	85,9

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,3 percent and 86,0 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 9,4 percent and was 3,4 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 2,5 percent and totaled 613,8 million pas-km.

408,3 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which was 13,8 percent more than in January-March 2008, the passenger turnover totaled 1192,6 million pass-km and was 3,1 percent lower than in January-March 2008.

28,9 million persons were carried by urban electrical transport, which was 17,4 percent lower than in January-March 2008. Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybus transport decreased by 48,8 percent or 1,4 million persons, tram transport – by 24,2 percent or 3,2 million persons.

Market of goods and services

In January-March 2009 the retail trade turnover was 3369,8 billion soums or 118,3 percent to the level of January-March 2008.

In January-March 2009 in the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 47,1 percent and that of non-food products – 52,9 percent (in January-March 2008 – 50,9 and 49,1 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	as % of January- March 2008	as % of total
Total	3369,8	118,3	100,0
state ownership	5,8	115,2	0,2
non-state ownership	3364,0	118,3	99,8
of which private own- ership of citizens	2398,1	107,3	71,2

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 1410,9 billion soums or increased by 41,0 percent versus January-March 2008. In the structure of the retail trade turnover the turnover of trade enterprises was 41,9 percent (in January-March 2008 – 35,2 percent).

In total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 27,7 percent (in January-March 2008 – 31,5 percent).

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 6,1 percent and reached 1211,9 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 35,9 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 747,0 billion soums, which was 5,7 percent higher than in January-March 2008. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 22,2 percent (in January-March 2008 – 24,8 percent).

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-March 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	as % of January- March 2008	as % of total
Total	3369,8	118,3	100,0
of which:			
trade enterprises	1410,9	141,0	41,9
markets	1958,9	105,9	58,1
of which:			
commodity and specialized	747,0	105,7	22,2
dekhkan (food)	1211,9	106,1	35,9

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2009 was 1183,8 billion soums or 117,6 percent in comparison with January-March 2008.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (73,8 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 874,0 billion soums, the growth rate – 123,8 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs increased by 3,1 percent and amounted to 309,8 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 26,2 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 73,8 percent (in January-March 2008 – 73,4 percent).

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities are characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	as % of January-March 2008
Total	1183,8	100,0
state ownership	310,3	26,2
non-state ownership	873,5	73,8
of which:		
private property of citizens	345,0	29,1

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,5 percent or 100,6 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-March 2008 by 22,8 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 87,6 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 88,1 billion soums, the growth – by 20,9 percent.

In January-March 2009 the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity was 5404,0 billion soums, including 1296,4 billion soums of the rural area, or 24,0 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-March 2008 the real increase of services was 16,6 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-March 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	as % of January-March 2008	as % of total
Services - total	5404,0	116,6	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	785,6	118,1	14,5
Transport	1966,3	108,6	36,4
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	427,9	142,5	7,9

	Bln. soums	as % of January-March 2008	as % of total
Financial, including microcredit granting	409,5	148,4	7,6
Tourism	5,6	141,3	0,1
Hotel	12,8	101,4	0,2
Communal	769,7	96,5	14,2
Personal	94,2	117,8	1,8
Repair of cars and other equipment	51,3	127,1	1,0
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	881,1	127,6	16,3

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: financial, including microcredit granting – 148,4 percent, communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 142,5 percent, tourism – 141,3 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 127,1 percent, trade and catering – 118,1 percent., personal – 117,8 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (36,4 percent of total services), trade and catering (14,5 percent), communal (14,2 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (7,9 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (7,6 percent),.

Prices and inflation

Changes in indices of prices and tariffs in January-March (increase in prices, %)

	Average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Consumer price index	0,8	0,9	2,4	2,7
food products	0,9	1,2	2,6	3,5
non-food products	0,9	0,4	2,7	1,1
services	0,4	0,8	1,2	2,4

	Average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Industrial producer price index	-0,5	3,6	-1,4	11,1
Indices of freight tariffs	1,3	-3,3	3,9	-9,6
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,1	0,5	0,4	1,4

**Producer price indices by branches of industry in
January-March**
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2008	2009
Total industries	98,6	111,1
of which:		
electric power	100,0	100,0
fuel	104,2	122,0
ferrous metallurgy	108,2	131,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	79,3	142,5
chemical and petrochemical	103,0	100,7
machine-building	103,1	98,9
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	112,5	100,3
building materials	100,9	106,1
light	101,7	98,8
food	102,2	101,0
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport
in January-March**
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2008	2009
Transport – total	103,9	90,4
of which:		
railway	114,8	104,6
truck	102,8	110,0
air	104,9	113,3
pipeline	100,0	84,2

Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons by types of communication in January-March
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2008	2009
Communication services - total	100,4	101,4
of which:		
postal	100,0	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	100,8	102,9

Living standards

In January-February 2009 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 31,0 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 33,1 percent.

The structure and use of nominal money incomes of population in January-February 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	Share, in %	as % of January- February 2008
Total money incomes	100,0	131,0
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	42,5	143,6
social transfers (pensions, benefits, allowances and other welfare payments)	19,1	153,4
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	38,4	112,1
Use of money incomes	98,8	133,1
of which:		
consumer expenditures	71,2	134,4
compulsory payments and contributions	8,0	144,2
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	19,6	124,7

In January-February 2009 entrepreneurial incomes, incomes from sale of agricultural products, property incomes and incomes from other sources made up 38,4 percent of total money incomes and increased by 12,1 percent in comparison with 2008.

The share of remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises was 42,5 percent of total money incomes of population and that of social transfers – 19,1 percent.

Consumer expenditures increased by 34,4 percent, their share in the total volume of money incomes was 71,2 percent. Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions increased by 44,2 percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures was 19,6 percent.

The structure of use of nominal money incomes of population is characterized by the following data:

(as % of money incomes)

January-February	Total money incomes	Of which used for			Increase of money
		goods purchasing and services payment	compulsory payments and contributions	accumulation of savings in deposits and securities, including purchase of currency and others	
2008	100,0	73,1	7,1	16,9	2,9
2009	100,0	71,2	8,0	19,6	1,2

Demography and labor market

As of April 1, 2009 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27625,1 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of the current year by 69,8 thousand persons or by 0,3 percent.

The natural increase was 96,8 thousand persons, 58,6 thousand of them (60,5 percent) fall upon rural area.

The natural movement of population in January-March is characterized by the following data:

	Thous. persons		Per 1000 population
	2009 *)	increase, decrease (-)	2009
Births	131,6	-16,9	19,3
Deaths	34,8	-3,6	5,1
of which children aged under 1 year	1,7	-0,3	10,8
Natural increase	96,8	-13,3	14,2
Marriages	50,6	0,6	7,4
Divorces	4,4	-0,4	0,6

*) Preliminary data

In January-March 2009 the number of births was 131,6 thousand persons and decreased by 16,9 thousand persons or 11,4 percent in comparison with January-March 2008. The birth rate decreased from 21,9 pro mil in January-March 2008 to 19,3 pro mil in January-March 2009.

The decrease in birth rate was observed in Namangan oblast (from 23,9 to 17,8 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 22,3 to 17,5 pro mil), Syrdarya oblast (from 23,2 to 19,5 pro mil) and Fergana oblast (from 21,8 to 18,4 pro mil) .

The death rate has increased in Djizhak oblast and Syrdarya oblast. The highest death rate remains in the city of Tashkent (7,3 pro mil).

Out of the total number of dead 60,4 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 6,9 percent – neoplasms, 6,9 percent - respiratory diseases, 5,9 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data in January-March of the current year 1,7 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 13,1 pro mil in January-March 2008 to 10,8 pro mil in January-March 2009.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 41,0 percent died of respiratory diseases, 39,1 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 11,3 percent - congenital anomalies and 2,7 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-March of the current year 50,6 thousand marriages and 4,4 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,4 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population.

In January-March 2009 **the number of employed population** by estimation was 10995,1 thousand persons and increased by 2,7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 2008.

The growth of employment occurred due to increase of number of employed in the non-production sphere by 3,4 percent and in branches of material production by 2,4 percent.

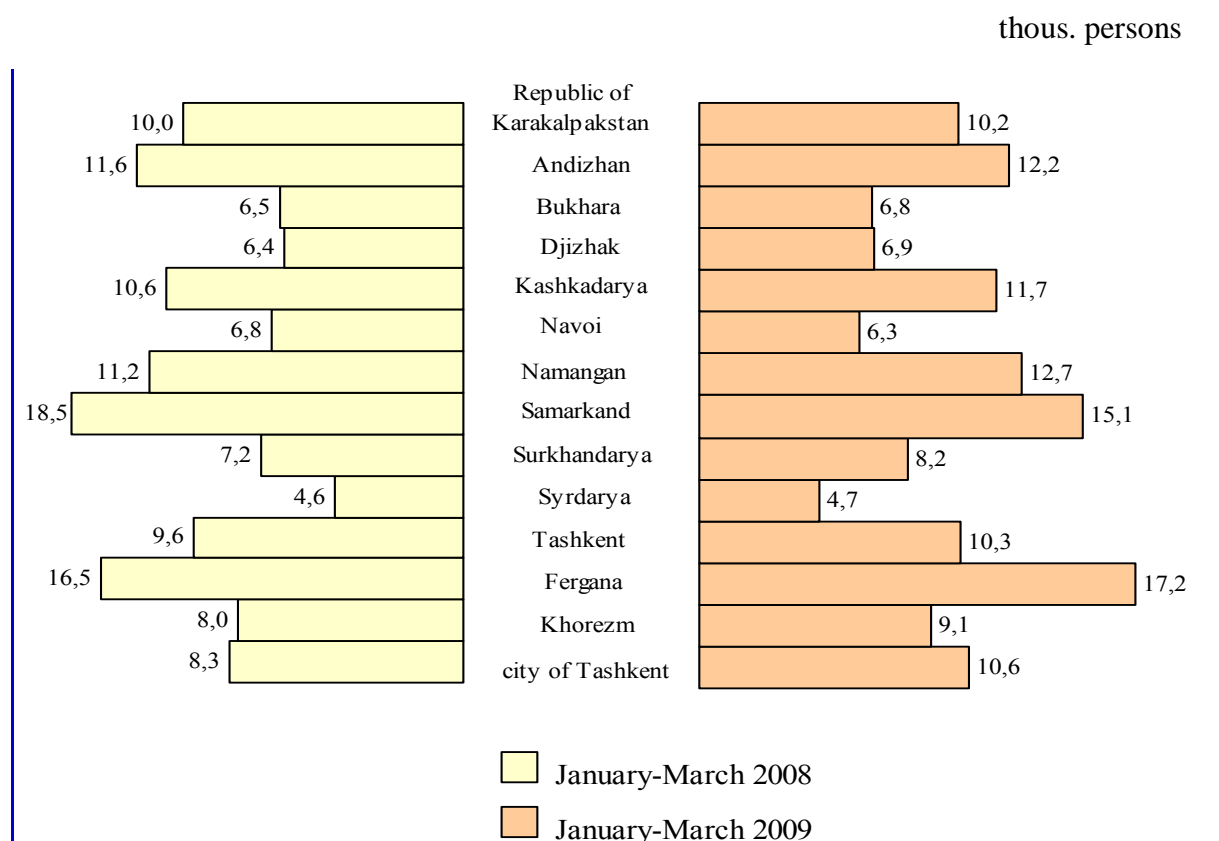
In branches of material production the most intensive growth in number of employed was observed in construction (by 5,8 percent), trade and catering (by 5,2 percent), transport and communication (by 3,5 percent), industry (by 2,1 percent),

Unemployment. In January-March of the current year 160,3 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 1,0 percent more than in January-March 2008.

Out of the total number of citizens registered as those who are looking for a job 73,2 percent are rural citizens, 0,4 percent - persons at the age of 16-18 years old, 50,7 percent - persons at the age of 18-30 years old, 47,6 percent - persons at the age of 30-50 years old.

In January-March of the current year 142,0 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (88,6 percent of all persons applied to labor agencies), which was 3,1 percentage points more than in January-March 2008.

The number of citizens who are placed in a job through labor agencies is characterized by the following data:



From total number of citizens who were placed in a job 51,6 percent fall upon youth (persons at the age of 16-30 years old), 47,2 percent – upon persons at the age of 30-50 years old. The main part of persons who were placed in a job (73,6 percent) falls upon inhabitants of rural area.

As of the end of March 2009 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 23,5 thousand persons versus 31,6 thousand persons as of the end of March 2008.

The greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the city of Tashkent – 4,4 thousand persons (18,7 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (12,3 percent), Khorezm oblast – 2,5 thousand persons (10,6 percent), Navoi oblast – 2,2 thousand persons (9,4 percent),

The realization of adopted target complex programs on development of services, animal husbandry and hired labor ensured the creation of 208,6 thousand^{*)} new workplaces in January-March 2009.

The greatest number of workplaces was created in the city of Tashkent (11,2 percent of total newly created workplaces), Kashkadarya oblast (9,5 percent), Fergana oblast (9,0 percent), Samarkand oblast (8,8 percent), , Andizhan oblast (8,8 percent), Tashkent oblast (8,6 percent).

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 71,0 percent (148,2 thousand workplaces) fall upon rural area.

^{*)} Data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population